cet and upright men. TESTIMONY OF REV. DR. L. F. BEECHER.
At the conclusion of Mr. Clinton's speech, Dr. Luther F. Beecher, of Saratoga Springs, was put upon

he stand.

Mr. Dean—Dr. Beecher, give as your full name. A. Luther, Beecher, Saratoga Springs.

Q. What is your profession! A. I am a clergyman and

of what Church? A. Baptist.

Of what Church? A. Baptist.

Did you know the late Harvey Burdell? A. I del.

Where did you become acquainted with him? A. In Sar

Q. Where did you become acquainted with him? A in sar atom Sprions.

Q. When? A. In June, 1856.

Q. Do you know the prisoner at the bar? A. I do.

Q. When and where did you become acquainted with her?

A. In Saratoga Springs on the 28th of July.

Q. Who introduced you, and under what circumstances? A.

Dr. Harvey Burdell introduced her to me.

Q. Where? A. At the depot at Saratoga Springs.

Q. How long did you see her there? A. She bearied at the same place with me shout two weeks.

Q. During that time where was Harvey Burdell? A. I saw bim at Saratoga two or three times during that time.

D. Do you recollect where he boarded? A. I am not certain.

Q. Where did you see him? A. At the house where Mrs. C. bearded.

boarded.

Q. Do you recoilect whether he called there to ride out with her? A. I cannot specify but one time when they rode to gether; they rode in the carriage of the institution, and I put them into the carriage.

Q. Is a daughter of the prisener now in school at Saratoga Springs? A. She is, it is a school for young ladies nine months and a half in the year, and for two months and a half during and their children.

Q. It is all in the same heliding? A. Ves.

of their children.

Q. It is all in the same building? A. Yes.

Q. You say a daughter of the prisoner is now in that school? Q. How long has she been there? A. From the last week in

September last.

Q. What is her age? A. She is a little past fourteen.

Q. What is her name? A. Georgena.

Q. Were you in this city on Friday, the 30th of January last? At what hour? A. At about 1 o'clock; from a little before

Q. At what hou? A. At about 10 cooks, it was a to a little after 10 clother residing in this city? A. I have.
Q. You have a brother residing in this city? A. Mrs. Burdell,
Who did you see at No. 31 Bond street? A. Mrs. Burdell,
Miss Van Ness, Dr. Burdell, and the boy who admitted me.
Q. In what room was your interview? A. The back parlor, C.
Q. State, when you went into the room, whether you found
Dr. Burdell in the back parlor, or whether he came in after
ward A. He came in afterward.
Q. When he came in who were in the room beside yourself?
A. No one but Mrs. B.
Q. What was his appearance? A. I noticed nothing different
from what was usual with him.

from what was usual with him.

Q. What was her appearance? A. I noticed nothin: Q Did you at that time make an appointment to take her laughter with you the next day to Saratoga ! A I did; she was to be sent to the Hudson River Depot the next day, to go with me to Saratoga.

of the me to Saratoga.

O. For what purpose? A. To go to school.

O. You left the house with that appointment and arrangement? A. I did. Q. Did she meet you the next day? A. She did not. Q. Did Dr. B. know of this appointment? A. He was not Q. Do you remember the fact that Mrs. B., on that occa-

sion, invited you to come there to dinner that night and stay during the night?

Mr. Hall objected to the question.
Q. In Desember last were you paid for the tuition of this daughter? A. I was paid for a pertion of it.
Q. Who paid you? A. William A. Beecher, my brother; I did not receive the amount in December; I received it after-Q. You don't know that that was from Dr. Burdell person-ally? A. I do not.

ally? A. I do not.

Cross Examination.

Mr. Hall—You called the prisoner "Mrs. Burdell." Did you call her that when you called upon her? A. I did not; I then have her by no other name.

Q. How was this daughter brought to your school and introduced ther? A. Dr. Burdell spoke to me about having this young lady come to school, and in pursuance of that conversation she came.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WM. A. BEECHER. m. A. Beecher, esq., of this city, testified as fol-

lows:

Mr. Dean—What is your business? A. I am a broker.

Q. You are the brother of the last witness? A. Yes.

Q. You heard his testimony? A. Yes.

Q. Who paid you that money? A. Dr. Burdell.

Q. How did he pay you? A. By his check.

Q. On what Bank? A. Artisans? Bank; he dated it a few days shead, as he was short; it was for \$60.

Mr. Dean—That is all. TESTIMONY OF DR. CARNOCHAN.

Dr. Carnochan, being duly sworn, testified as follows:
Mr. Dean—What is your profession! A. I am a professor of
surgery in the New-York Medical College.

Q. What is your age, and how long have you been in your
profession! A. I have been in the profession eighteen or nine-

profession! A. I have been in the profession eighteen or nineteen years.

Mr. Dean—I will waive the question of your age [Laughter].

[Some one said that as he had recently been married, it would
not demage him to have his age known.]

Q. You were present, Sir, at the house No. 31 Bond street
when the post-mortem was in progress? A. I was there on the
Monday after the murder.

Q. You saw the body? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did you examine it at all? A. I did not examine it carefull, but I looked at it.

Q. Did the examination progress when you were in the room?

A. Part of it.

Q. Did you notice the wound on the neck! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What would you say of that wound I. A. It was a very
dangerous one—likely to prove fatal.

Q. What particular vital organs are near it? The large blood
vessels of the neck, and the nerves of the neck—the large nerves
which lead from the brain to the stomach and lungs—and other
serves.

Derves.

Q. The wound that went to the heart, what was its character?

A. It was most probably fatal.

Q. Is there any part of the human body where a wound could A. It was most probably fatal.

Q. Is there any part of the human body where a wound could be inflicted with more fatal results than there! A. Wounds of the heart are almost invariably fatal—not so immediately as a wound in one other part; that part is at the junction of the head with the spinal marrow, which produces instant death when severed.

head with the spinal marrow, which produces instant death when severed.

Q. The wound on the right shoulder—how as to that? A. I should say it would be likely to prove fatal; one of the large arteries in proximity to the heart passes in that region.

Q. The wound in the abdomen? A. It was a very dangerous one; the stomach itself is a most vital organ, and a wound of it a likely to produce death.

Q. Is the aorta near that wound? A. The aorta is on the left ide of the middle line.

I. A discrease was here, examined, illustrating the au-

Ide of the middle line.

[A diagram was here examined, illustrating the autonical structure of the human body.]

Dr. Carnochan pointed out on a large lithograph the positions of the several wounds. It was then

the positions of the several wounds. It was then handed round to the Jury.

Q. Looking at these wounds professionally, is it your opinion whether the person who struck them had or had not a good knowledge of the anatousy of the human body! A. So many such wounds inflicted upon such points would have induced me to believe that there must have been knowledge with reference to those localities.

to those localities.

Q. Did you offer this statement of the wounds—that these wounds were accidental in their positions or intentional? A. From so many wounds being directed upon important points, he should say it was intentional.

Q. You have had considerable opportunity as a surgeou, and in tooking at wounds inflicted by violence? A. Yes, a great deal; I am surgeou to the largest hospital in the country, I believe; beside, in private practice I have seen a great deal of surgery—ahem?

Q. Did you ever know a case in which there were so many wounds inflicted upon vital points as in this? A. No; I never

did.

Q. You were in the room of the murder in No. 31 Bond street, on the Monday succeeding the death—have you also been there with Drs. Uhl and Roberts for the purpose of examining the marks of the blook in that room? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. In your opinion, Sir, as a surgeon, where was the first blow struck—where was he slitting when the first blow was

stuckness—You mean my theory of the occurrence?
With them—Yee, Sir.
Witness—I am induced to believe that the wound upon the clavicle was the first.
Q. Where do you think that was inflicted, and under what circumstances? A. I think it was inflicted by a person standing

behind.

Mr. Hall—If the Court please while it is only proper for a medical man to state in what parts of the body the wounds were struck, I do not see what relevancy his opinion of the place in the room where they were

the wounds were struck, I do not see what relevancy his opinion of the place in the room where they were inflicted.

Judge—The position of the blood in the room is an index to the place where the parties were when the blows were struck.

Q. From the spots of blood, where, in your judgment, as a medical man, was Dr. Burdeil when the first blow was struck?

A. I should say that he was seated at that desk, on the right-hand side of the door, going out—the desk where the chair was.

Q. What then were the movements of the parties, judging from the blood? A. The only inference is that the person who was struck jumped up panic stricks: that he made toward the door; the party who struck the first blow tried to intercept him from getting out; that while face to face, or Dr. Burdeil a little turned on the left side, the wound of the neck was given.

Q. In what relative position were the parties when this wound in the neck was given? A. The person giving the blow stood with his back to the door.

Q. Was that a right-handed or a left-handed blow? A. A right-handed blow, I should judge, from its position and from the spots on the wall.

Q. You examined those spots for the purpose of determining their position, and at our request? A. Yee, Sir.

Q. Sugpose that there was but one person? A. Allow me to say that I think, if the blow was struck, Mr. Burdeil? should judge the from the direct manner in which the blood spirted out, so as to strike the frame of the door plump, as it were, by drops of blood.

Q. Sugposing there were two persons only—D. Burdeil and a single other person—and there were marks upon the arms of Dr. Burdeil of a strong resistance, what would you say as to the probability of this having been effected by a single person of less strength and stature than himself, without any marks upon the party who unfleted them? A. I should say that.

Q. Sugpose that the me marks being left upon her person be greater are interested and sature than himself, without any marks upon the party who unfleted them? A. I should say

s the inference. Q. Are not the marks which are so aften apparent under the yes of ladies, owing to this physical fact, that the issues are

Q. Are not the marks which are so often apparent under the eyes of ladies, owing to this physical fact, that the issues are more delicate.

Judge Davies—We are acadering.

Mr. Dean—I do not think, in all submission, that we are wandedness more than the previous testimony has wardered.

Q. In case, Dr. Carnochan, a mark had been made upon the peck or on any part of the person who committed this set, for bew long a time would it be apparent? A. A week at least.

Q. Are there any indications, judging from this post-morteen examination, that he person who inflicted this blow was a left-handed person? A. None that I have seen or read of.

Q. Canayen judge at all in reference to the probable size and strength of the parties, provided there was but a single assailant; what is pour judgment as to their relative size? A. The wound in the carotid aftery must have been inflicted while the Doctor was standing [Mr. Hall read Dr. Francie's description of the wound in the carotid; the inference is, from the direction of the wound, that the person was as tail, at least, as Dr Burdell.

Q. Have you made any experiments to see what-amount of force was necessary to infinite certain wounds?

Mr. Hall—I object to finite comparison of medical testimony. Upon a point to which there is no evidence we have—

Judge Davies—Assuming this Case; the wound at

Judge Davies-Assuming this case; the would at

the nipple which went through the lappel of the coat through the coat, through the lappel of the coat, through the shirt, through the undershirt, through the cartilage—is it not competent for the Jury to be instructed as to the amount of force requisite to inflict that want?

at wound?
Mr. Hall-Certainly. The weakest child when in a Mr. Hall—Certains, rage is strong, and the pale student of to-day is strong as a madman te-morrow. Mr. Dean—We do not intend to interpose a mad-

man's plea.

Q. What is the resistance that woolen clothes give? A. It is Q. What is the resistance that woolen clother give! A. It is very considerable.

Q. When have you tried the experiment! A. Yesterday I. It two of my assistants to be present at a trial of that kind; the difference between the naked body and one with clothing is very considerable; a wound was inflicted by a dagger upon a cadaser placed in a sitting posture, and a wound similar to that on the shoulder inflicted: the dagger entered with a fair amount of force, without a great deal of difficulty; a dissecting coat was then put on the cadaver—a woolen coat—and then the same wound was mode and the dagger recoiled, although the force was considerably greater, and did not penetrate except very imperficially.

emperficially.

Q. You saw the wound on the left arm? A. I did, Sir.
Q. What was the amount of teros necessary to inflict it? A.
I think it required a wry great deal of force.
Q. Do you regard that as the wound that required the most force of any wound that you saw on the body? A. I think myself that required more force than any other.

Mr. Bean—I wish you would describe what it had to go through!

hrough?

Dr. Carnochan—It had to go through muscles and tendons be upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he upper part of the arm is always fleshy in an ordinarily built he arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is always fleshy in a construction of the arm is a construction of the arm is the upper part of the arm is always nessly in an ordinarily out-man and muscular.

Q. Have you had any experience as to the time that any sub-stance that is burned will continue to be sensible in the room

burning woolen.

Judge-Bavies—I think in the case of the trial of Dr. Webster in Boston that very thing was allowed by Chief Justice Shaw in reference to the burning of the body of Dr. Parkman.

Mr. Gushing—One is a living tissue upon which physicians are in the habit of experimenting.

Mr. Dean—Have you had any experience in reference to the burning of articles of cicthing in a house, and the length of time the smell will remain in the room and the effect of it! A. Yes, Sir.

Mr. Gushing—Consider that we have the effect of it! A. here burned?
Mr. Cushing-I do not know that the Doctor is an expert in

es, Sir.

Mr. Cusbing—Consider that we object to that.

Q. Now, Sir, if the articles of clothing were Mr. Cushing—Consider that we object to that.

Now, Sir, if the articles of clothing were borned in an open grate in a small room in an artic, at midnight. I ask you what the effect would be, and how long it would prebably remains so that it could be perceived? A. That would depend on the quantity of material burned; I know that a person being burned by the bed clother taking fire, such an amount of burning woolen as that will produce an odor which will permeate very much through the contiguous rooms and remain for some time.

Judge Davies-For some hours? A. Ob, it may remain, may Guessitate the clearing out of the room and ventilating it for everal days: I spoke of a case where a person was burned by the bedolothes taking fire; I was called to see the case; I ressed the burns, and from my remaining in the room during the dressing of the burns, my clothes were so saturated with the odor that I had to undress when I went home and air my other for some days; the clothes were considerably burned in the open room.

clothes for some days; the clothes was saturated with blood, in addition to being woolen clothing was saturated with blood, in addition to being woolen clothing, would that increase the oder? A. I don't know that that would have much influence; I do not see why it should.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing.

Q. When a question was asked in reference to those wounds you spoke of so many of them being fatal that you supposed they were designed to reach daugerous localities; will you tell me in what spot of the body, from the head to the hips, a wound eight inches deep and an inch and a half wide would not be dancerous? A. There are some wounds that are more dangerous than others.

ous? A. There are some wounds that are more cangerous toam
Q. Where can a man be hit with such a wound and it not be
dangerous and fata!? A. Many people are hit in the abdomen
and chest and recover, but in certain parts they cannot recover.
All wounds are dangerous; bleeding is dangerous.
Q. Will you tell me where a wound would not be dangerous?
A. On the side.
Q. Which side? A. The right side is less dangerous than the
left. A pixel bell might pass through a man, and yet he live.

F.Q. A ball might enter the heart? A. Yes, Sir, and the man ve eleven days.

Q. But you would not advise it for a man's health! A.

), no.
Q. If a man is struck with a wound here in the stomach, or nywhere in the chest, would not you think that he could not ye? A. We have evidences every day of a man being pierced

anywhere in the chest wound not yet you of a man being pierced and yet living.

Q. The stomach being pierced? A. I did not say that, it is a very dangerous thing when the stomach is wounded.

Q. This wound in the right shoulder was made while he was sitting down? A. That is the inference.

Q. And the other wound by a person in front, with the right hand: why could it not have been done by a person on the left!

A. I do not say it could not; from the connection of the whole affair, from my theory I thought it must be the right hand. I believe the naturel impulse of a man being struck is to rush to the door, but a person who was attacking would intercept him.

Q. Could not the same wound be made by either hand? A. The blows could not as well be struck by a left hand, according to my theory of the position in which Dr. Burdell was when the blow was given. My theory of that is that he was turned, his face looking partly toward the window.

Mr. Cushing—I agree with you there. Now, in reference to the man or woman that hit him!

Dr. Carnochan—I think they could not be in the

Dr. Carnochan—I think they could not be in the sosition you assume, because there was not sufficient play there.

Dr. Carnochan expained on the diagram his theory.

Mr. Cushing's was that the murderer was behind
when the clavicle blow was struck in the corner, and
the Doctor turned his head round to the left to see his
pursuer, and so it would be more convenient to strike
with the left hand

with the left hand.

Q. Now supposing that these blows were given, and the Docor was retreating, could not these blows be followed up without the person being seen by film, would not be be paralyzed?

I sold be was panic stricken.

Q. Would not that exempt the assassin from a struggle with se dying man? A. If there was a struggle it was in his effort with the left hand.

the dying man! A. If there was a struggle it was in his chort of the control of t

TESTIMONY OF DR. ROBERTS.

TENTIMONY OF DR. ROBERT Sea.

Examination conducted by Mr. Deau.
Q. Mr. Roberts where do you reside? A. No. 55 Bend street.
Judge Davies—How long have you resided there? A. Taree
years shout the middle of last April.
Q. For how long have you been acquainted with Dr. Burdell?
A. I got acquainted with him at the time 1 moved to No. 55 Q. For how long have you been acquainted with Mrs. Bur-Judge Davies-Pardon me; one counsel calling

Mrs. Burdell and the other Mrs. Cunningham con fuses my notes.

Mr. Dean-I shall call her the defendant. Mr. Dean—I shall call her the defendant.

Mr. Clinton—Better say defendant on both sides.

When did you become acquainted with her, and under at circumstances? A. I was introduced to her between the sand 21th of August a year ago at Saxtaoga Springs.

Have you since that time had intimate business relations h Dr. Burdell? A. I have, Sir.

Up to what time? A. Up to the time of his death.

Were you frequently at his house and office? A. Yes. Sir.

Were you there on a Sunday prior to his death? A. I k I was.

think I was.

Q. Do you recollect seeing him that day, and what occurred between the Doctor and the prisoner? A. The Boctor showed a dagmerrectype that he just had taken; he came in the parlor.

Q. What members of the family were present? A Mrs. Commingham, I think, and the young ladies; Mr. Snodgrass might have been there; I will not be positive.

Q. What was his appearance and conduct? A. Very friendly indeed. indeed.

Q. What did he do? A. Showed the daguerrectype, and asked if it looked like him.

Q. What else did he do? A. I don't recollect any circum-

Q. What else did fie do? A. I don't recollect any circumstances.
Q. Have you been in the habit of going there frequently? A. My business relations called me to his room and he to my room for the three years.
Q. What did you observe in their conduct toward each other. State an act or a speech, or a look? A. I saw them go out frequently together from the house; she generally took hold of his arm always when I saw them in the street together; I went with them to Sarators Speims last July: when I first saw them I met them on the boat, and they went down to supper together; when we got to Sarators Dr. Burdell went to the Compress Itali, and Mis. Burdell, with her daughter, went to Mr. Beccher's; I was with them while we were there, and on Saturday or Monday we took a ride out to the lake.
Judge Davies—We will take a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. o-morrow morning.

Mr. Clinton—For the same reason that the District-

Air. Clinten—For the same reason that the District-Attorney obtained an extension of the time yesterday till 10 o'clock this morning, I shall have to ask it. We have precisely the same state of facts.

Judge Davies—I am very sorry when the Court evinces so much desire to accommodate the counsel, that it should not be reciprocated. Dr. Roberts, you may go on; we will go on now, and the Court will consult its own convenience and pleasure. Proceed, Judge Dean. consult its own convenience and pleasure. Proceed, Judge Dean.

Mr. Dean—Then we have to abandon our steno-

Mr. Dean—Then we have to abandon our steno-graphic arrangement.

Mr. Cushing—I am not physically able to go through with the length of time that your Honor can, or some of the others. And to-night I made a business engage-ment, supposing that the Court would adjourn at 8 o'clock. I would say that this arrangement to adjourn until 10 o'clock in the morning— Judge Davies—Was pressed upon me by the Dis-trict-Attorney, on the ground that it as a impossible for him to get his witnesses in Court by 9 o'clock in the morning.

the morning.

Mr. Clinton—It is proper that I should state that, in consequence of our having adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, I have subpensed our witnesses for 10 o'clock -morrow morning.

Judge Davies-The Jury are kept with great incon-

venience, and I deem it my duty to basten the trial. I will adjourn till 10, with the anderstanding that we shall sit two or three hours later.

Mr. Clinton—We would prefer to hold Court from 9 until 8 o clock.

Judge Davies-Do you suppose that you will Enish o-morrow?

Mr. Dean—If not to-morrow actually the next day, so that the whole of the testimony can be closed an Saturday, possibly to-morrow.

Mr. Clinton—I should not be at all surprised if we

Judge Davies—It is my judgment about it that this case can be closed this week. We shall meet at 9 o'clock, punctually, too, in the morning.

PROBABLE FATAL Accident .- Yesterday a dosk-huilder, named James Carniey, while engaged at work near the Greenpoint Ferry, had his skull badly fractured, by piece of wood falling upon him from the top of a pile driver. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, but it was thought he could not recover. He resides at the corner of Smith and Ninth streets.

CITY ITEMS.

The Supervisors met yesterday, Ald. Clancy in the hair. The new bill in relation to this Board not having yet been served upon the Supervisors, they did not seem to know what their duties were, and adourned to Thursday mext.

A meeting of the American Emigrant Aid and Home stead Co., incorporated by the Legislature of New-York, was held at the Astor House yesterday. Subscriptions were received to the stock. Mr. Eli Thayer sub eribed \$25,000, Eli Underwood \$20,000, D. Randolph Martin \$25,000, - Gett \$20,000, and other capitalists-in all, making \$200,000. Directors were then elected, and the Company organized. It is understood that the principal field of operations selected by the Company is the State of Virginia, and that Mr. Eli Thayer is to be its chief agent.

Numer's -An attractive bill is presented by the Gazzaniga troupe to-night, being the last performance The opera is Lucrezia Borgia, with the last act of

THE LEMMON CASE POSTPONED .- The proposition to postpone the Lemmon case till the next (September) Term was acceded to by the Court.

THE BOWEN AND MCNAMEE LIBEL .- The wellknown slander suit of Fowles agt. Bowen & Mc Namee came up in the Superior Court this morning. The defendants' counsel applied for a postponement which the plaintiff's counsel opposed. Judge Woodruff will decide this question on Monday.

A MANDAMUS AGAINST N. S. SHLAH .- Joseph S. Taylor, the Street Commissioner, yesterday applied for a mandamus against Nathaniel S. Selah, late Commis sioner of Repairs and Supplies, to compel him to give up the books and papers of his office forthwith, and to cease pretending to any jurisdiction over any department under the provisions of the late Charter. The writ was granted and served yesterday. Retaining books and papers of office is a misdemeanor.

Young Men's Christian Association,-The An nual Election of Officers and Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association took place at its rooms in Waverley place on Tuesday evening. The proceedings were quite harmonious, and the following ticket was duly elected : President, Robert Bliss; Vice-President, Cephas Brainerd; Corresponding Secretary, Richard C. McCormick, jr.; Treasurer, Mark Hoyt; Directors, Henry B. Hyde, P. H. Vernon, George W. Clarke, Eugene Thomson, Presbyterian; Willard Harvey, Austin Abbott, N. A. Calkins, Congregational; Joeph Benedict, A. N. Denman, Methodist; A. H. Vas sar, A. J. Dewey, Baptist; A. Bogardus, Wm. H. Seymour, Reformed Dutch; T. O. Ebaugh, M. S. Chambers, N. S. Bentley, Episcopal. Mr. McCor-mick was the only officer reelected. The Association has thus shown its appreciation of his past services; and are now determined to retain him, as his name appeared on both tickets which were polled. The whole ist of officers elected are believed to be progressive young men. The names of the new President, Mr Bliss, and Vice-President, Mr. Brainerd, insure to the Association good order and happy times for at least one year.

A STRANGE GUEST AT THE ST. NICHOLAS. -Tyle Wedge, an insane pauper of Amherst, Mass., being desirous of visiting some of his friends in Western New-Yerk, was supplied with funds, by the liberality of a few individuals, and started on his travels. In a few days he was returned by the Alms-House Governors of New-York City with a spicy letter to the Se lectmen; the Governors believing that he had beer purposely sent away to get rid of him. Wedge, nstead of going to Western New-York, made directly for the City of Gotham, where he took rooms at the St. Nicholas. His peculiarities soon showed his true character, and he was returned.

A laborer, while laying a wall yesterday afternoon on the west side of Eighth avenue, had his leg crushed below the knee by a fragment of rock thrown by a blast from the corner of Fifty-eighth street and Broadway. He was taken to the Hospital. Vehicles and foot passengers are constantly passing in this crowded thoroughfare, and, if the matter is not investigated, others may very possibly be injured from ome one's culpable negligence.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN THE TENTH WARD .- Yesterday forenoon a man named Joseph Gedney, while intoxicated, entered the grocery corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, kept by Philip Volney. For some cause or other Gedney was ejected by Volney, and at the door, in consequence of being pushed, fell heavily to the pavement. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to the Tenth Ward Station-House, bleeding profusely from the left ear. Dr. Shepard made an examination and ascertained that a blood-vessel had been ruptured inside of the car, which it is thought will prove fatal. Volney was arrested and committed at the Tenth Ward Station-House to await the result of the injuries.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING .- A German named Lorenzo Denzler committed suicide yesterday about 11 o'clock, at the Battery, by shooting himself through the heart. Officer Hinton heard the report of a pistol, and on coming up discovered the clothing of deceased to be on fire near the heart, and a pistol with both barrels discharged was lying near him. Life was not yet extinct. Some papers and letters found on him and addressed o friends, indicated that he intended to commitsuicide and also that he was in indigent circumstances. Coroner Perry held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

ORTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES,-Some time since a man named William Bradley, a tanner by trade, living in Franklin County, went to the store of Mr. Aaron H. Bean, No. 58 Pearl street, for the purpose of purchasing a bill of liquors. Bradley represented to Mr. Bean that he was the owner of cerain property in Franklin County, and presented a deed, which he offered to transfer to Mr. B. as security. He further represented that the property was ree from incumbrances, and referred Mr. Bean to a lawyer in this city (whose name has not yet trans-pired) who had recently searched the title. Mr. Bean consulted with the lawyer in question, and learned from him that he had searched the title and found it good. Upon these representations and a transfer of the deed as "colinteral," Mr. Bean sold Bradley a bill of goods amounting to \$4,644 37. Mr. Bradley aid that he wanted the goods immediately, as he wanted to ship them to Minnesots, and they were accerdingly delivered the same afternoon. Some time thereafter Mr. Bean discovered that Bradley had made false representations, and that the deed was worthless, whereupon he made affidavit of the facts before Reerder Smith, who issued a warrant for the arrest of aid Bradley, and placed the matter in the hands of Capt. Leonard of the Second Ward. The Captain discovered that Bradley was not in the city, and learned that he was in Franklin County. A gentleman o was going out to that County on business took the warrant, and, upon his arrival there, placed it in the hands of Constable Studley, who forthwith arrested Bradley and brought him to the city, arriving here on Wednesday night Capt. Leonard detained the prisoner in the Station-House for the night. Yesterdey morning Bradley was taken before the Recorder, where a fur ther examination was had. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to answer at the next Sessions, Mr. Smith Ely, jr., of the firm of Ely & Keys , becoming his surety.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD IS A BROADWAY STORE .- Three men named Louis Neville, Henry Hartneck and -Vandanune, were brought before Justice Brennau yeserday, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge offr and preferred by Sylvester Cabill, boot and shoe dealer, at No. 377 Broadway. The complainant alleges that Louis Neville, who was employed as a

cutter in the ladies' department, has embezzled and converted to his own use certain moneys in sums of various amounts under the sum of \$25, at various times between the 6th of April, 1855, and the 9th of

February, 1857, in all amounting to \$2,639.

Neville, in the capacity of foreman, drew checks or orders upon the cashier for the payment of all work brought in, and it is alleged that Hartneck and Vandamme received the money at various times for the above-named sums. The accused parties were committed for a further hearing.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE AT THE GIRARD HOUSE -MORRISSEY AND PETRIE HELD TO BAIL .- Some time after the close of the Lower Police Court on Wednesday afternoon, John Morrissey and John Petrie, alias Patterson, the perpetrators of the dastardly and infamous outrage at the Girard House were hunted up and required to give bail-Morrissey in the sum of \$5,000, and Petrie in \$500. In this mat ter they experienced but little if any difficulty, as any numbers of their friends were ready to step forward To one James Mulligan, however, they stand indebted and through his virtuous interposition they were se at large-legally. In the bail bond Mulligan swears that he owns the house No. 176 West Twenty-sixth street.

Morrissey, in his examination, said he was 26 years of age, was born in Ireland, was a molder by trade and lived at No. 14 Lispenard street.

Petrie, alias Patterson, is 32 years of age, was born in Paterson, N. J.; is a blacksmith by trade, and lives in the same house with Morrissey. Both said they were not guilty of the charge preferred.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour set by Justice Connolly for the examination of Morrissey and Petrie, Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the Girard House, with his counsel and witnesses, made their appearance at the Police Court, where they learned that the pris oners had been bailed and the further hearing in the

case postponed till next Tuesday.

Additional complaints have been made against Mor rissey and Petrie by the Policemen who attempted to arrest the desperadoes on the morning the outrage was committed. Their affidavits are as follows:

committed. Their affidavits are as follows:

"John F. F. H. Dazet of the Fifth Ward Police, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on Wednesday, the 6th day of May, in the year 1837, at the City of New York, in the County of New York, fee was violently and feloniously assaulted by John Morrissey, who thrust a bowie-knife at deponent, and afterward presented a pistol at deponent, while deponent was in the discharge of his duty as a policeman, and wind deponent was endeavoring to arrest said Morrissey for a felonious assault and battery upon Mr. Conway, at the Girard House, with the felonious intent to take the life of deponent," Ac.

"Thomas H. Buimer of the Fifth Ward Police, being duly sworn, deposes and says: John Morrissey, while deponent was attempting to arrest him for felony, drew a bowie knife upon deponent, and said, "I'll' rip yourd—depties out;" and that he afterward presented a pistol at deponent, and said, "I' you "come near me, I'll blow your brains out."

The assault referred to by Dazet and Bulmer took place in Church street, between Duane and Thomas

place in Church street, between Duane and Thomas street, whence the officers had followed the ruffians for the purpose of arresting them. Every attempt will be made to get Morrissey and Petric out of this scrape but the complainants are determined to follow up this case, that these violaters of the law may receive their just descris.

Morrissey is a notorious prize-fighter and bully His chivalric conduct in an affair of honor is not ye forgotten; when he was challenged to fight a duelbut did not accept-suddenly conceiving the idea that duelling was immeral, and causing the arrest of his antagonist. Many of his associates accused him of cowardice; and until this affair of Wednesday, he has not made himself particularly conspicuous. We be lieve he is at present under heavy bonds in the Poole tragedy case.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE .-- A man named Pat rick O'Brian was found grossly intoxicated yesterday afternoon at the corner of West and Horatio streets. He was conveyed to the Ninth Ward Station-House, where he died soon afterward.

STABBING AFFRAY .- On Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock a man named Wm. Kirby got into some kind of a fracas in Baxter street, near Chatham, and was stabled in the side. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital, but his injuries were not very serious.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT,—The two river thieves, Jas Burke and John Murphy, caught on Tuesday morning last in the act of stealing rope from on board a derrick at the foot of Le Roy street, were yesterday charged with stealing the boat in which they made their incursions up the river. The boat belonged to Mr. F. Gallagher of No. 46 Jay street, and was valued at \$75. The prisoners were again taken before Justice Davison, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and each held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 to answer the last complaint, and in default were recommitted for trial.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon James Lo-gan had his leg broken at No. 415 First avenue, by a barrel of flour rolling upon him. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. ceipts of Cotton for four days at 4,000 bales; sales of

[Advertisement.] LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY. GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

MATCHLESS AND POPULAR COLLECTION.

For family and individual use, of PORTABLE STERROSCOPIC CASES, just brought over

TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS, by Mr. Cussans, said agen HALL's Music Store, corner of Broadway and Park place.

[Advertisement.]

DIAPHANEOTYPES,

DIAPHANEOTYPES,

DIAPHANEOTYPES,

This new and beautiful style of pictures, pronounced the
"Ne Plus Ultra" of the Photographic Art, can be procured only
at the Root Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WARNOCK & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS.

No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. [Advertisement.]
Fashion has found a new home at No. 251 Broad

Pastion loss found a flew houle at No. 201 blooms, way. Willes, the popular Manufacturer and Importer of Millings, has removed thither from Nos. 20 and 22 John st., and his magnificent stock of Spring and early Summer Bonnets, Silk and Straw Goods, French Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Drest Caps, Head Dresses, Bonnet Frames, &c., is attracting crowds to his splendid rooms.

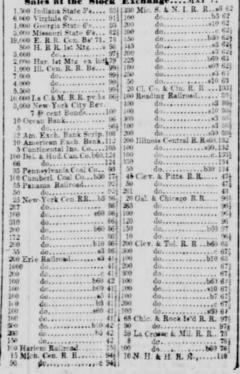
[Advertisement.]

CALCUTTA, Chima and Manilla Goods, Pineapple
and Slik Goods, Crapes, Servincker, Nankeens, Shawls, Fans,
Coriesties, &c., at FOUNTAIN's India Store, 653 Broadway.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN may have Phrenologica examinations, with charts and full written description of character, with advice, by Mr. Fowler, at No. 300 Broadway, neather Park. Private rooms for Gentlemen and Ladies.

JAMES PYLES'S DIETETIC SALERATUS Has no equal in making Biscult, Cake and Pastry of all kinds Light and nutritious. For sale at all the Grocerics. Depot No 313 Washington-st.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS Sales at the Stock Exchange MAY 7.



\$1,000 Virginia 6a \$1,000 Board B.

\$1,000 Virginia 6a \$1,000 Brie Railroad \$30 Board B.

\$10,000 Missouri State 6a \$21,300 Harlem Railroad \$30 Board B.

\$100 Harlem RR Bat \$15 ar 100 Mich. Cen. R. R.

\$100 Harlem RR 1st Mrg. 79 Boo Mich. S. & N. Ind. RR 10 Cern Exchange Bank 107 100 do.

\$100 Metropolitan Bank 110 1250 do.

\$100 Cleve & Tol. R. R. 673 200 do. 53 100 do. 53 100 do. 671 150 do. THURSDAY, May 7-P. M.

The Stock market has been generally buoyant to-

day, with a large business. The principal feature has been the movement in Michigan Sonthern, which received an impetus from the publication of the report, and from the general favorable acceptation of the new programme, which carried it to 65, an improvement of per cent on the closing price yesterday. After the Second Board 644 was bid, and 65 asked. The character of the new organization has reinspired confidence in the future of this road, and the prospects of a satisfactory arrangement of the floating debt, which will leave the managers free to devote the earnings of the road to dividends, has induced to-day some purchasers of stock. The subscriptions to the guaranteed stock are progressing favorably; the amount taken to-day being 7,200 shares by some of our prominent capitalists. The Company are confident of being able to pay as they have thus far always paid, 10 # cent per annum on the whole capital stock. Toledo sympathized with Southern and advanced to 681. The rise in this stock, however, is mainly due to the scarcity of eash stock. Illinois Central was in good demand and entirely recovered from the decline of yesterday, closing at 1341. The decline yesterday was in consequence of the apprehension that the death of a large holder of the securities of this road would throw his stock upon the market. Galena was also stronger and sold at 97. The competition between this road and the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road for the business of the Upper Mississippi is supposed to be the cause of the recent decline in this stock. La Crosse continues steady. Pittsburgh improved one cent; the receipts of May are estimated at \$85,000. New-York Central improved | P cent. The receipts of April are reported to be about the same as in April last year. Erie sold to the extent of 3,000 shares, of which but 900 shares were on time. The closing price was 42 bid. Nicaragua was dull and offered at 64 Harlem improved slightly, selling at 16. After the Second Board there was but little disposition shown to operate, but the market was steady.

There is no movement in Exchange. Rates are nomnally unchanced.

Freights are very firm, though there is not much doing, as there are few vessels in their berths. The engagements to Liverpool are 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. P bbl.; Grain at 3d.; 200 bales Cotton, at 3s. ₽ bale; 100 tuns Oil Cake, at 15s.; 10,000 butt Staves, £6. To London, 10,000 Staves, at £8; 100 tes. Beef, at 2s. 6d.; a ship from Quebec to London, with Deals, at 100s. A brig of 176 tuns, to Port-au-Prince and back for \$1,900. Two vessels from Boston to the Pacific Coast-the Jabez Snow, on private terms, and the Palm Flush, of 1,000 tuns burden, at \$2,250 P mouth. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts,

\$308,286 54, including \$50,000 in silver from the Mint: Payments, \$321,516 60; Balance, \$14,257,694 77. The imports for the month of April show a nominal decrease as compared with April, 1856, which, however, is more than compensated by the largely in-creased amount of goods warehoused in anticipation of the reduced rates of duties on the 1st of July. The exports of produce are about the same as in April of last year. The shipment of specie has been larger occasioned by the export to Havana of Spanish gold received here in transitu from Havre. The imports of

gold, it will be noticed, exceed those of April, 1856, about \$850,000. The figures are: | MFORTS OF APRIL AT NEW-YORK. 1855. 1856. | 1855. 1856. | 1856. | 1855. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 1856. | 185 Total. \$9,509,777 \$18,343,973 \$15,337,491 Warehoused. 1,422,006 3.181,493 \$1,681,442 \$1,682,143 \$1,683,143 \$1, Total.....\$8,026,167 \$7,716,761 40 026 950 A New-Orleans dispatch of yesterday gives the re-

three days, 6,000 bales; quotes middlings at 11c., and makes the total deficit of crop 461,000. After the payment of the 10 P cent dividend just declared by the Pacific Steamship Company, they have a surplus of \$120,000 on the six months' buness, to be added to \$200,000 previously reserved as an insurance fund. This Company prefers to be its

own underwriter. The Company has also \$400,000 worth of coal on hand, paid for. The business of the Clearing-House was \$34,160,000. The Stockholder of the Galena and Chicago Company have a meeting for the election of Directors, &c. at Chicago on the 3d of June next.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad in April were. \$201,298.5 April, 1856. 135,567.0 **★**15,731 42

The through rates of fare and freight were reduced on this route on the 15th April.

There was an increased activity in Money to-day, and although the wants of the street were made up without difficulty, yet Money was rather less easy to

Decrease..... \$2.114 69

find than for some days past. Paper continues in good demand at 8 P cent for first-class, with some short date leading names at 7 ₱ cent.

The steamer from Boston took \$515,520 in specie.

Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, in his Circular, dated Loudon, April 24, says:

don, April 24, says:

There has been only a moderate business in American Securities in London during the past week. Ellinois Central Shares were in good demand and brought advanced prices, until the arrival of the New York Mail. The lower quotations from New York have caused a check, but holders here are unwilling to respond to a movement which is believed to be entirely speculative. Construction Bonds have advanced to 92 but have since been done at 9ti. The 69 cent Bonds have brought 37, when the moderate sales of Michigan Central 8 \$\phi\$ cent. 1953 Bonds at 91 and 90i, carrying accrued interest; also of Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds at a slight advance; and of Peunsylvania let Mortgage, and Detroit and Milwankee Bonds at previous quotations.

previous quotations.

The Muncy Market remained tight, and the Stock Market has been exceedingly dull and inactive.

Consols close at 33 to 1 for money and 301 to 1 for account.

The Southern Michigan Railroad Company have lessed the annexed circular to its stockholders, offering them the option of subscribing for the guaranteed construction stock proposed to be issued:

STRUCTION STOCK PROPOSED TO BE ISSUED:

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA BAILEOAD CO...

NO. 18 William St., New-York, May 6, 1357.

SUBSCRIPTION TO \$3,000.00 OF THE GUARATED THE PER CLAY CONSTRUCTION STOCK OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA BAILEOAD COMPAY.—The Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Bailroad Conpany, in pursuance of authority vested in them by faw and in accordance with a vote of the stockholders at their last sumual meeting, have resolved, for the purpose of paying the un-

Con pany, in pursuance of authority vested in them by law and in accordance with a vote of the stockholders at their last aumual meeting, have resolved, for the purpose of paying the uniqual meeting, have resolved, for the purpose of paying the uniqual meeting, have resolved, for the purpose of paying the uniqual meeting, have resolved, for the purpose of paying the uniqual meeting of the company, to the amount of three millions of dollars, laydends upon said stock, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, will be payable in cash, semi-annually, in New York. The first dividend will be payable on the first day of December next, and thereafter the dividends will be payable on the first day of June and the first day of December in each year. This four feed Stock has been awarded by the Board of Directors be stockholders of the Company who shall be such at the control of the company who shall be such at the control of the company who shall be such at the control of the company who shall be such at the control of the company at per to be payable ± 50 P share in cash and ±50 P share in the zencral stock of the Company, at per. The cash payments are required to be made: ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of June next, and ±15 P share on or before the 20th day of 10th and 10th an

then hold, and in the same proportion for a greater of less amount.

In case the stock is not all applied for by the parties who may be thereto entitled on or before the 20th day of May instant, the same will be disposed of by the Company upon the same terms to other parties, whether stockholders or others, who shall first apply and pay for the same.

In order to enable stockholders not resident in America to

participate in the subscription, [the Company will reserve for them, until the 20th day of June next, upon the same terms of payment, the proportion of Guaranteed stock to which they may appear to be entitled. If the same is not applied for by them by that time, the same will be disposed of to other parties. Parties thereto entitled can receive their stock, upon making payments as aforesaid, at any time after the 2th day of May instant.

The Company has heretofore issued, from time to time, Guaranteed Construction Stock of the same kind as that new offered for distribution (except that it bore interest at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ of each per au-tism, instead of 10 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cent), nearly all of which has been merged in the general stock.

Bookafor Subscription are open at the office of the Company

h instead of the company, the remainistic of the Company, tooks of Subscription are open at the office of the Company, tooks of Subscriber, where all parties, stockholders or others, or deaire to subscribe, are requested to do so prior to the 20th of May inst. Subscriptions may be made in person or by ter. By order of the Board. At the present price of the common stock, this guar-

anteed 10 P cent stock will cost the subscribers 82 We presume that the most rabid bear will scarcely deny that this preferred stock is a safe investment at that price. The above arrangement for funding the floating debt of this Company has been very favorably received, and is conceded to have been the best policy the Company could have adopted. It will provide \$1,500,000 in cash without any sacrifice on the part of the Company, while to have sold stock or bonds in the present depressed state of the market would have involved a large loss.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company was held at Cincinnati on the 4th inst. The report of the board gives the following items:
Gross rec. ipts for the year ending March 21, 1857.e. #555 708 13
Do. for the year ending March 51, 1856... 500,771 71

Increase.
Number of passengers carried during the year ending March 31, 1857.
Do. for the year ending March 31, 1856. 9-47,437 42

We understand that the amount of detalection on he part of the clerk of Whitney, Fenno & Co. up to last night was \$88,000. It is extraordinary that so large a sum could be abstracted without occasioning distrust long since: the operations must have been conducted with unusual cunning.

The following is an official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending March 31, 1857, exclusive of Treasury notes,

We understand that the amount of defalcation or

funded and trust funds: Total....EXPENDITURES. \$ 20,487,702 95 \$7,897,762 04 1,771,625 82 4,644,520 90 2,929,513 95 97,124 00 70,500 00 161,800 00 80,450 00 2,000 00 Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.... Interior (Pensions and Indian)..... Nay,
Redemption of stock loan of 1842.
Redemption of stock loan of 1846.
Redemption of stock loan of 1845.
Redemption of stock loan of 1845.
Redemption of Stock loan of 1848.
Redemption of Texas indemnity stock.
Payment to creditors of Texas, per act 9th Sept., 1850. Premium on stock redeemed. Interest on public debt, including Treasury notes.

Total......\$17,245,932 68 The Independent of to-day publishes the annexed list of failures, suspensions, &c., for the week:
Chapman, Lord & Hale, Boston, Mass, suspended,
Bugbee, Hidden & Co., Boston, Mass, suspended; nominal
assets, \$224,000; inabilities about \$200,000, of which \$23,000 is

sets, \$723,000 confidential.
Whitney & Fenno, Boston, Mass., suspended.
E. & J. Holmes, Boston, Mass., suspended.
M.E. Davis & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended.
Slaw, Sampson & Bramhall, Boston, Mass., suspended.
Price & Post, Boston, Mass., suspended.
Norman Morton, Boston, Mass., failed; ilabilities about

40,000. Clapp & Brother, Boston, Mass., suspended. Cotton & Goodspeed, New-York City, failed. Dix & Edwards, New-York City, sold out, and retire fre John Levy & Co., Dey street, New York City, suspended. James Ostrom, New York City, failed; offers, it is said, forty

James Ostrom, New York City, failed; offers, it is said, forty, corts.

Bates & France, New York City, suspended.
G. W. Polley & Co., Rochester, N. Y., failed.
Lewis Herschman, Syrscuse, N. Y., failed and assigned.
Frank Newsil. Fort Ann, N. Y., failed and assigned.
Frank Newsil. Fort Ann, N. Y., failed and assigned.
Joshus Silverstone, Reading, Pa., closed by the Sheriff.
Thomas Hammill, Snow Hill, Md., failed.
Wm. P. Lindssy, Jamestown, N. C., failed.
Mont & Gillman, Montgomery, Ala, failed.
Rogers, McGuire & Co., New-Orleans, La, suspended.
T. G. Morse, Cleveland, Obio, failed and assigned.
E. S. Burby, Springfield, Ohio, failed and assigned.
M. Schupler & Son, Attica, Ohio, failed.
E. Higby, Attira, Ohio, failed.
C. M. & J. W. Cornyn, Zanesville, Ohio, sold out and aside are Ternston.
Schumer Labance, Obio, failed.

Itension.
John C. Skinner, Lebanon, Ohio, failed.
Kweler & Bro., Plainfield, Ill., assigned.
John Rooney, Milwaukee, Wis., suspended and said to have

ssigned.
Luion Store, Division 700, Madison, Wis., assigned.
Luion Store, Division 700, Madison, Wis., assigned.
John M. Bay, Iowa City, Iowa, failed.
J. C. Wyld, Brantford, C. W., assigned.
J. Knight & Co., Woodstock, C. W., assigned.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Por Europa.

During the week, arrivals consist of 12,384 bush. Werat,
9,40 bush. Corn, 13,146 bbla. Flours, from the States; 2,316
quarters Wheat from Denmark; 120 sacks Flours from Hamburth; 45 quarters Wheat from India.

Farmers' deliveries of Wheat for the week ending last Staturday were—34,860 quarters, at 35), against 114,334 quarters, at
66/, in the corresponding week of last year.

The improved tone of the Grain Trade noticed in our circular
per Africa continued on Saturday and Monday, but at Tuesday's market, although an advance of 2d, per bashel was realized on Wheat, the business done was only moderate. Floir,
was quiet, with free sellers of extra Othos, at 50/per bbl. InDIAN Corn, which had reached 32 in retail for Mixed. was show Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

was quiet, with free sellers of extra Ohios, at 30/ per bbl. Is-DIAN CORN, which had reached 32/ in retail for Mixed, was slow at 31/ 6d., and has since been readily obtainable at 31/ per quar-ter. Altogether the trade has ruled quiet, millers and dealers being disinclined to pay the higher rates demanded by holders. The country markets generally see reported 1/ to 2/ P quarter dearer for Wheat, but with business somewhat checked by the

The country markets generally are horsest. The country dearer for Wheat, but with business somewhat checked by the advance.

At to-day's market there were few buyers present. Wheat was quiet and met only a moderate consumptive sale at the prices of Treeday. Flotte also slow at the rates of that day, lynnas Corn opened at 31/6 for mixed, but, with a good faquiry, gradually advanced to 32, and at the close 32,6 was generally asked, some few retail sales having been made at that figure. We quote: Wheat, red. 7/10 to 8/4; white, 3/5 to 9/3 to 70. b), latter extreme retail price for choice, which is scarce; flotter, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 28/ to 29/; extra Ohio, 39/ to 31/, latter in retail; Western, 23/ to 29/ to 28/ p. 480 B.

Bere.—Old, of good quality, brings full prices; for new extreme rates are demanded, but the sales made are limited, the trade finding it most difficult to obtain remunerative prices. Pork—Without change; old American has been sold at 72/6; extra weaketed. French and Irlsh, which are preferred, continuing abundant.

Bacot—The demand both from Ireland and the country dealers has rather fallen off, and holders are most so sanguine of an advance as they were a fortnight since; still previous prices are miditained; some sales have been made for export to the continent. The quotations are, Short Middles, bondess, 69/; Rib-inj57/6. Long Middles, the hard base reded to 66/ without bringing forwani buyers, Largo has receded to 66/ without bringing forwani buyers,

Sig-10-51, 5. Long studies, 10-21, 20.

LARD has receded to 56; without bringing forward buyers, and there is every appearance of a further decline.

Tallow is in good demand and steady in price.

Tallow is in good demand and steady in price.

Of "Butcherry Association" the value to-day; is 50; #25; 6. In London, F. Y. C. is quoted 57; all this month, 54; May and June.

Rosin.—Common is steady at 4,972 h; medium and fine is dulf.

Bask is scarce; 14; has been paid for Philadelphia and 19; for Baltimore.

Oil.s—Sperm: Of "bagged" the market is bare, but Crude and Headmatter are offering on easier terms.

Whale, quota-

and Headmatter are offering on easier terms. thous nominal.

CLOVERSEED, with a limited retail demand, has found buyers for small lots at 60 for flue.

COTTON.—The dullines still continues, and holders seem anxious sellers. The quantity offering being much in excess of the loos sellers. The quantity offering being much in excess of the downand, prices are irregular, but the general decline this week demand, prices are irregular, but the general decline this week is much for the first of the money market, and both the house and the thoreign trade is very dull.

Midding Orleans, 7 11-16d.; Mobile, 7.9-16d.; Uplands, 7;d. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ fit.

I.ONDON WOOL MARKET.—There is little passing, and at the colonial sales to commence on the 20th, 32,000 bales are e-pected to be offered. A fair supply of English, and prices after lower.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET—For most descriptions he market has been rather dull, owing to the public sales being loss at hand. They will, no doubt, lead to a more active description.

ROCHDALE WOOL MARKET-We have had no im-ROCHDALE, WOOL MARKET—We have find no improvement in the market. The next London Wool sales, which begin on the 50th instant, have caused manufacturers generally to hold off, and some are of opinion that prices will be lower. The sales are a fortnight earlier than usual; but a very limited trade has been done, be cause manufacturers are unwilling to increase their stocks on hand until they see the effect of the Longous limited on sales. Skins are a shade lower in price, but the amount is of little or no importance. Buyers have been few, and a flatness expectal.

reneral.

Fiannels—The home trade is much the same as last week—quiet, and scarcely anything doing. Merchants wish to get goods for less, but makers stiffly maintain former prices. Trade, therefore, is mactive, and likely to be so for a week or two, until the Landon wood sales are over. The chief trade now going on is for export, which keeps most of our mills employed. A orkshire goods are equally flat with others.

Markets Reported by Telegraph Markets—Reported by Telegraps.

Cawego May 1-Flours is firm, with an opward tendency realer to-day 1-500 bales, at \$5.573 ±6 for straight State, and \$5.500 ±6.75 for superfine and finncy Canadian. Where firm sales, 10,000 bash. Spring at \$1.30. Lake Imports, 30,000 bash. Wheat Canal Exports, 3,300 bash. Corn. Charleston, May 7-Corron—Sales to-day 200 bales; tales of the week, 5,000 bales. The market is depressed under the Europe's salvices, and prices are nominal. The price of Rick has an advancing tendency.

[Our usual report of the Markets will be found on the Third Page.]

POCKINGHAM PRINTS—Both Light and Dark
styles; best Maddar colors.
For sale by NESMITH & Co., No. 71 Broadway.